Christian Antelligencer.

" WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX'D-THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND,

VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END,

HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL,

AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL, "

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SITES.

Gardiner, Maine, Friday, October 23, 1835.

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BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY JOHN RAMSEY.

CLEAVELAND FLETCHER, Editor.

[From the Magazine and Advocate.]

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BY T. F. GOODHUE. Mankind.

When we consider the situation of man the early ages of the world, we find m existing in a savage state, ferocious, nel and revengeful. He subsisted upthe spontaneous productions of the rth, and, impelled by the grossest pasons of his nature, committed acts of the most violence. If we compare the ral and mental condition of man in se ages with that of the present time, have indubitable proof that he is a gressive being, and designed for ultite happiness. Kind nature has plantthe principle of benevolence in the som of every human being, and en-wed him with reasoning and reflective vers. As these were observed and ltivated, happiness succeeded, and the k passions of the heart gradually gave ce to feelings of kindness and human-But as civilization progressed, laws re established of a cruel, tyranical nae, inflicting the most excruciating tores, and sustained solely by physical

wer. Superstition waved her dark ptre over her devoted victims, and secution sought to crush in death the st trembling efforts made at mental in-stigation. Tyrants arose to assert and intain their dominion, and superstion's priests and impostors fattened on credulity of the people. But not en these almost insurmountable obstawere able to stay the progress of the man mind. Those moral powers which ere implanted in the breast of man, may chilled by the cold breath of barbarn, or fettered by the subtle creeds of vilized man: but can never be destroythey remain imperishable in the soul, d when warmed by the genial rays of ience and morality, they burst forth

brightest ornaments of the human If we follow down the blood-stained nals of history we discover a gradual ange in the moral and intellectual world. any had drank deep at the fountain of ience, but its waters had been poisoned ith the dregs of idolatry and superstition. nowledge was confined to a few, who ed it as an instrument to oppress the any, by clouding their minds with mysries and disseminating a philosophy lculated to freeze up every generous notion and paralize every ennobling opensity. But the promulgation of nuous theories and doctrines aroused energies of the mind and called forth spirit of inquiry. As mankind became quainted with the laws of nature, they nctioned by former ages, and to look in the most powerful monarchies of Euth pity upon the misery of their fellow The republics of Greece and ome opened a field for science and litature, never before witnessed; and eir political institutions shone with a agnificence and splendor till then unown. There liberty first dawned upon world; but neither a Cicero nor a mosthenes were able to protect it from deadly embrace of vice and licenusness. In their admiration of science d national grandeur, they neglected to erish and disseminate those moral vires without which no republic can long ist. Hence they fell; but liberty, with arts and sciences, survived, and even ogression was stamped upon their marruins, inasmuch as they remained ing monuments of warning to future nerations. Thus nations rose and fell; every convulsion served only to puthe grand fountain of humanization to extinguish those incendiary fires ich were ready to consume the first inciples of freedom in their bud.eedom was yet in embryo, and it reined for future ages to give birth to

holy sentiment of the equal rights of

men. Compare the rude hieroglyph-

of antiquity with those polished char-

ontrast the doctrines of a Zero and

icurus with those of a Newton and a

anklin, and mark the wondrous change.

hose dark and dismal doctrines have

ng since been exploded, and their shat-

ed fragments have vanished before the

aze of science. Mystery is losing her

arms, and the various phenomena of

ture which were once the objects of

ror to mankind, are now discussed with

asure in the social circles. No long-

does the entire world bow to the magic

wer of priestcraft, nor quail beneath

spiritual thunders that once shook the

man empire. Paganism and idolatry

ters which now adorn the historic page.

worship the living God. The genius of Christianity is spreading her broad wings over all portions of the globe, inculcating the pure principles of benevolence, and whispering peace and good will to all men. The fires of the inquisition have ceased to burn-the rights of conscience are acknowledged, and the intellectual powers of man have burst the gloomy thraldom of tradition, to explore the vast arena of nature. Link after link has been stricken from the chain of tyranny, until despotism trembles in its strongest holds. Mankind have learned by experience that the surest way to secure their own rights is to regard the welfare and happiness of others. Hence a spirit of kindness and benevolence has gone abroad to socialize and harmonize the world. Statesmen, patriots and philosophers, in all civilized nations, have raised their united voices in behalf of freedom and humanity. Many noble master spirits have arisen to plead the rights of man; but when had the world ever witnessed an act like that of the immortal La Fayette? He left the verdant plains and vine-clad hills of France to visit a land he never saw, to rescue a people he never knew. Thus, in a foreign clime, and impelled only by the purest philan-thropy, he exposed his fortune and his life in freedom's holy cause. Let his memory be dear to every lover of mankind; and whoever attempts to cloud his virtues by the insignificant merits of a sectarian fanatic,* should be stamped with the seal of black and lasting ingratitude. Where will you look for statesmen equal to those who have presided and still preside in our national councils? Can they be found in the black catalogue of Roman emperors? or will you seek them in the blood-stained pages of despotic power? In the former, as in the latter, your search is in vain. The deeds of a Washington stand unparalleled on the annals of the world. Other nations have arisen to eminence in piety, science and jurisprudence; but it was reserved for a Washington and a Jefferson to analyze those systems, reject their errors, and gather their virtues in one grand repository. The genius of America has severed at a blow the foul and adulterous union of church and State-that monster of iniquity which has long abused mankind and disgraced religion. When existed a republic like that of these United States? her institutions are based upon the firm rock of liberty, and nourished and defended by a virtuous and enlightened people. We have no dungeons for philosophers, no engines of religious torture-free from the scourge of clerical usurpation, we enjoy a mild and liberal Christianity, and learn from the awful fate of France to shun those errors which tend to destroy all moral obligation.-It is true, persecution has lighted the torch and fagot in the land of our pilgrim fathers-dark clouds have obscured our national horizon. But where are they now? They have sunk from our sight-"gone glimmering by like the dreams of things that were, a school-boy's tale, the wonder of an hour." The influence of spirit of excited youth. institutions has long been felt

A few more centuries and these nations which are now steeped in misery and disgrace, shall no longer writhe beneath the bloody fangs of a tyrant, but hmerge from their moral degradation, and enjoy the blessings of civil and religious freedom. The day is not far distant, when all strife and discord engendered by an honest difference of opinion. shall be abolished. When the happiness of the parental board, and the peaceful scenes of the domestic fireside, shall no longer be marred by the blighting influence of intolerance-when man shall be held accountable to man for what he does, but to God alone for what he believes .-Who but rejoices in the fond anticipation of such an event?

rope; their chains of bondage are fast

melting asunder and the spirit of reform

has met and put to flight the boldest cham-

pions of hereditary power.

Then let us watch with holy zeal over those trusts committed to our care, and prove to the world that the blood poured out upon the sacred soil of Columbia was not spilt in vain. Go view the graves of your fathers-let imagination waft you to the summit of Mount Vernon, and whilst the tear of gratitude starts from its secret home-listen to the voice that comes from the sepulchre of the dead : "Guardguard my tomb from the trampling heel of vice and oppression."

* The writer alludes to a comparison of La Fayette with Robert Raikes.

> From the Magazine and Advocate. THE CHRISTIAN HOPE.

O, what invaluable joy springs from that "hope which is an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast," when firmly fixed in the heart. None but a believer can know the rich comforts flowing from such a source—no tongue can tell them. gradually disappearing, and nations Let those who enjoy the divine hope, it once trembled under the wrath of enjoy it in peace—be still, adore and at once trembled under the wrath of worship.

my life, which happened a few years since. Whilst on a tour, distant from home, I walked out one evening toward sunset, pursuing a path that led along the bank of a stream and bent its way across a hill. After I had walked a few rods, I saw, ahead of me, a short distance aside from the path, a lady considerably advanced in years, sitting upon a mound of earth beneath a spreading pine, with her head resting upon her hand, and looking upon something which I conceiv-

ed to be in her lap.

I continued leisurely along, and my curiosity being a little excited, I con-cluded I would civilly approach her.— As she was absorbed in reflection, and the surface over which I walked being a green, she did not hear my footsteps until I got within a short distance of her. saw her eyes were placed upon the enframed picture of a young lady that lay in her lap. I spoke to her-excused myself-told her my curiosity was a little strangling, or beheading. But the Sanphasis with which she spoke-the trembling consequent upon a struggle to subdue the feelings of a tond mother, when speaking of the loss of a beloved child, little heap of earth, sleeps my daughter," said she, "who was the only surviving one of my relatives. My children-my husband-sleep in the dust-I am alone in the cares of the winter of my life .-Oh! when she died, (raising the picture to my view,) the last cord binding me to this world was severed, and I buried my life with my daughter. The sun no sooner sets behind the western hills, than I tell one less the number of days I am to stay below. O that impatience which is in my bosom rankling to depart-1'm afraid it is a sin. I want the will of God to be done-I want to wait with patience my departure. 'Mother, don't weep, daughter said, just as her spirit took its flight -'we soon shall meet again.'-And I feel 'tis so-yes, I feel 'tis so; for God has tied us one to the other by the undying cords of love, and we cannot long be severed. God is just-Heaven is just. I see in ready prospect fulfilled, the joyful promises of Heaven. Through the dark vista of the troubles of this world, I see myself departing, and the pure and happy spirits of my departed friends and children, extending their arms for my reception, in the presence of our Father in heaven." As she spoke these last words, she raised her eyes to heaven, and the impulse of her hope seemed to inspire strength and animation

Mighty God! thought I, can hope immortality and of heaven be so strong? If so, most truly then it bursts the bars of death, and fills the soul with life .-She paused, and I turned and pursued my way with my mind turned into a train of reflections, contrasting this matron lady's hope, which was truly an anchor to her soul, founded upon the promises of God, with those wretched subterfuges of the day, brought down from the days of Molech, by tradition, and based upon the supposed partiality and wrath of the Deity, and the miserable agency of man. R.

From the Trumpet.

SCRIPTURAL ILLUSTRATION.

"But I say unto you, that whosoever is ingry with his brother without a cause, shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosvever shall say to his brother, Raca. shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire." Matt. v. 22.

This passage has frequently been applied to the future state of existence; but we think a little consideration will convince every truth-seeking person, that this application is incorrect and unjust. On the supposition that the passage refers to the future state, there are some questions difficult to be answered. What in this case, is the council, as distinguished from the judgment? If the judgment spoken of be the universal judgment of mankind, why is not he that says Raca, and he that says Moreh, (thou fool,) as much obnoxious to that judgment as any other persons? It is plain that he who was obnoxious to the judgment, was not to the council, except by appeal, and vice versa.

The word Raca occurs but once in the New Testament. It signifies, according to Parkhurst, a vain, empty, worthless fellow, and was evidently a term of con-tempt. "Thus Hesychius," says Parkhurst, "explains Raca by kenos, empty." But Moreh, rendered in the common version, thou fool, and by Wakefield, apostate wretch, signified a much greater support it, even if they believe it true.

Never shall I forget the deep impres- enormity than Raca. It meant that the sion made on my mind, by an incident of person to whom applied, was a rebel against God, and an apostate from all good. Hence to apply this term unjustly, was a far greater sin, than to be angry without cause, or to say to a brother

Now according to these different degrees of offence there were different degrees of punishment. Beside the Sanhedrim, the Jews had inferior courts, from which cases were carried up to the former by way of appeal. Those lower courts generally consisted of twenty-three persons. In Jerusalem there were two courts of this description, and one in every city containing one hundred and twenty inhabitants. Before these courts people were carried who were, to use Dr Campbell's phrase, unjustly angry, or, to follow A. Clarke, without cause, and vainly, incensed. "Whosoever is angry with his brother unjustly, shall be ob-noxious to the judges." These courts could inflict the punishment of death by excited to see a lady of her advanced age hedrim, which is the great council so of-thus retired and solitary. We conversed ten mentioned in the New Testament, together. She was sitting upon the grave was composed of seventy-two elders, six of her only daughter whose picture was being elected from each tribe. This relying before her. "O, my stranger ceived appeals from the lower tribunals, friend," said she, "none but a mother and could alone, take cognizance of the can know a mother's sorrow in the loss of a beloved child." The peculiar emment of death by stoning, and by burning in Gehenna. These remarks enable us see the sense of the passage before us. He that was guilty of the first offence, mingled with the trembling infirmities of was liable to be brought before the lower age, enlisted my sympathies and struck court, and suffer that punishment which forcibly my mind. "Here, beneath this it adjudged him to merit. But he who court, and suffer that punishment which contemptuously said Raca, empty, vain fellow, should be brought before the great council, and receive the sentence to higher punishment than the lower court could inflict. If, worse than either, a man should denounce his brother, as an apostate and rebel against God, (which is implied in the use of Moreh) his punishment should be the highest the Sanhedrim could inflict, and the same the accused brother must have suffered, had the application of Moreh to him been just, viz.

death, by burning in Gehenna. The phrase here rendered hell fire it is hardly necessary to say, is Gehenna tou puros, literally, a Gehenna of fire, instead of hell fire. That this has no reference Inq. to the future state, is undeniable for many reasons. But in this instance, we may ask, whether there would not be equal propriety in maintaining that the Sanbedrim, and lower courts of the Jews, will sit and adjudge men to punishment in the future state, as there would be in saying, that burning in the Gehenna of fire is in the future state? If one of those degrees of punishment is there, why not all? But where has the Savior intimated that ir two of those instances of punishment he spoke of this state, but, in the last, of the future? Gehenna, or the valley of Hinnom, was on the eastern boundary of Jerusalem. It had formerly been the place of human sacrifices, where to Moloch, the God of the Ammonites. Afterward it was a kind of reservoir of filth from the city, which was here burnt. It was always Gehenna tou puros, for it became a place of judicial punishment, in which death was inflicted by burning. The remarks of Dr. Lightfoot on these words are worthy of note. "And beside the reference to the valley of Hinnom, he seems to refer to that penalty used by the Sanhedrim of burning: the most bitter death that they used to put men to: the manner of which was thus: They set the malefactor in a dunghill up to the knees, they put a towel about his neck and one pulled one way, and another the opposite, till by thus strangling him, they forced him to open his mouth. Then they poured boiling lead into his month, which went down into his belly, and so burnt his bowels. Talm. in Sanhedrim.

The remarks of Adam Clark on the passage at the head of this article are here transcribed: Now proportioned to these three offences were ti ree different degrees of punishmest, each exceeding the other in its severity, as the offences exceeded each other in their different degress of guilt. 1st. The judgement, the council of twenty-three, which could inflict the punishment of strangling .-2d. The Sanhedrim, or great council, which could inflict the punishment of stoning. And 3dly, The being burnt alive in the valley of the son of Hinnom. This appears to be the meaning of our Lord."

LICENTIOUS TENDENCY.

There is, no doubt, many Limitarians who would be favorably disposed towards Universalism were it not for its supposcalculated to exert an unhappy influence upon society, removing all restraint and thus undermining the foundation of public morals. And on this ground they would not for the world advocate and

Now it will be admitted that no doctrine has any influence upon the morals of men unless it is believed. A wicked man who is an unbeliever, can no more be influenced by Universalism than in any other doctrine. Believers, only, are affected by the doctrines-and those alone, in which they believe. Suppose then a man believes in endless miseryit is not for himself, but for some one else. All believers in that doctrine-all at least who make a profession of religion-believe also, that they themselves will be saved. They have no fath in endless misery so far as themselves are concerned. Consequently as a salutary re-straint the doctrine can have no influence upon their conduct. What then restrains them from sin? Few are willing to admit that they are restrained, in any degree, by the fear of hell. It is the goodness and mercy of God, as manifested in their salvation, or the provision made for their salvation which restrans them from sin and induces good morals, or a correct course of conduct. Why then will not the same faith, a faith in divine goodness and mercy manifested in individual salvation, exercise the same salutary influence upon the morals of the believer, even though his faith extend so as to embrace all in the purchased possession? We cannot discover wherein that individual's faith, who believes that he shall be saved and his neighbor damned, is any more sulutary in influence upon his conduct, than if he believed that he should be saved and his neighbor also. So long as he does not believe that he himself will be damned, that sentiment cannot affect his conduct. Every inducement to good morals is drawn from the same source, as if he believed in the final salvation of all men. The same is true of each individual who believes in the final salvation of himself. Where then is the advantage of endless misery in promoting the morals of community? or where the evils of Universalism in leading to a declension of morals? So long as the goodness and mercy of God, as manifested in the salvation of men have a salutary tendency, so long the tendency of Universalism must be good-so long the doctrine will exercise a happy influence upon the conduct of all those who believe it .- [Anchor and

> From the Trumpet. NOTES ON THE SCRIPTURES.

"It is a fearful thing to fall in the hands of the living God."—Heb. x. 31.

This text is worthy of very serious conideration. I apprehend it has often been misinterpreted, and misused, to the injury of mankind. On the one hand, some have insisted that the Apostle had particular reference to the affairs of the future life intending to be understood that it is a fearful thing for the disembodied spirit to fall into the hands of the God and judge of all men. In this sense it has been used to alarm men, and to induce the idolatrous Jews burnt their children them to perform some work which might secure the friendship of God, and thus diminish the danger of falling into his hands. And hence, thus interpreted, it has had its full share of influence in producing the fearful amount of melancholly, despair, insanity, and suicide, which is chargeable to the account of false interpretations and false applications of the scriptures. On the other hand, some appear to have gone to the contrary extreme. They have said that we are alwavs in the hands of God; that we have suffered no harm thus far: and that there is no just reason to apprehend any particular danger from falling into his hands if we indeed we can be in his hands in any greater degree than we are now .-In this manner the Apostle's language seems to be divested of all its force, and very nearly or entirely, of all its sense.

From the context, there can be no reasonable doubt that by falling into the hands of the living God, the Apostle intended the becoming subject to the punishment which he will inflict upon transgressors: for of such punishment he very plainly speaks. And as God will reward every man according to his deeds, the more aggravated a man's sin's may be, the more fearful is it for him to endure the punishment. There are many reasons for believing that the particular instance of God's judgement upon trans-gressors, to which the Λpostle refers, was that which Jesus predicted in Matt. xxiv. It was indeed a fearful thing to be a partaker of the trials and afflictions, and distresses of that period. When the righteous were scarcely saved, a terrible calamity fell on the ungodly. Instead of showing the proof that the Apostle had special reference to this period, in my own language, I shall quote the reed licentious tendency. The belief that marks of two Commentators, who firmly all men wll finally be saved, they affirm believed the doctrine of future endless and some perhaps sincerely believe it, is misery, but who evidently discovered no proof of it in his passage. All their prejudices would have induced them to apply the text to the future life. But the evidence in the case was so plain, that they could not resist it. Accordingly

they apply it wholly to an instance of

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God's righteous judgement upon the ungodly in this world, which was fearful and grievous to be borne.

Dr. Hammond, in a note of some length, shows very clearly that by "the day approaching," verse 25, the Apostle had reference to the approaching destruction of the city, and temple, and nation, of The Jews. He continues thus:-"And that this phrase should thus signify, will not be strange, when it is considered that in all languages and idioms, the word day signifies judgement here on earth. So I Cor, iii. 13, the day shall declare, that is, the judgement or trial; and man's day, 1 Cor. iv. 2, that is, the judgement of men. That this is the meaning of this place, will appear by the scope of the place, which is to comfort those which were ready to fall off from Christianity, upon the continued persecutions of the christians by the Jews, among whom these Hebrew christians lived, as will appear in the story, Acts xi. 13, and 1 Thess. ii. 13, the approach of whose destruction must consequently be matter of comfort to them that had suffered long, and so of keeping them from falling away. And secondly it will appear by the plain words that follow to this very purpose, to sustain their patience, verse 37, yet a little while and he that cometh, that is, Christ who hath promised to come to their punishment and your relief, will come (and that notes this particular, the destruction of the Jews, which is called his coming, Matt. xxiv.) and he will not tarry, that notes the approach of that day. And to this purpose, to confirm men in patient expectation of this, without all disheartening by the delay, follow all those examples of faith, chap. xi in which it appears that many depended by faith on performances of promises to their posterity, which were never performed to themselves personally, and so might very well fortify the Hebrews for an expectation of a far shorter time, it being now very near at hand. The same is expressed when it draws nigher at hand, by the last hour. I John ii. 18." Annot in-

To the same effect is the following language of Whitby:-"The day approaching, verse 25, that is, the day of the Lord's coming to destroy the unbelieving Jews, and to execute his vengeance on them, for rejecting and crucifying the Messiah, styled by St. Luke, the days of vengeance, chap. xxi. 22. The day of the Lord's coming who can bear? saith the prophet, Malachi iii. 2; the day burning like an oven; the day coming that shall so burn up them that do wickedly as not to leave them root or branch, Malachi iv. 1; the day of the Lord drawing near, when all the inhabitants of the land shall tremble, Joel ii. 1; the great and terrible day of the Lord. verses 11. 21, the day of the son of man. That this is the meaning of the place, will appear from the scope of the Apostle, which is to terrify them he writes to, by the consideration of that dreadful day of vengeance, threatened to the unbelieving Jews, not only by our Lord, but their own prophets, and now mear at hand; as it follows from verse 27, to verse 31." Annot. in loc.

So much may suffice in regard to the particular instance of God's administration of justice, referred to by the Apostle in the text. But then, as I before observed, we are to remember that what was true of these ungodly Jews, in a peculiar degree, is also true of all other transgressors in proportion to the enormity of their sins. And as often as they unishment for their transgressions, and more especially when any signal punishment is executed upon them, they, as well as the Jews, may be said "fall into the hands of the living God." And it is truly a fearful thing to experience the just reward of our iniquities. Although we may hide our sins from men, we cannot conceal them from God. His justice will most assuredly recompense us according to our several deserts; and although their result may be profitable, yet such chastisements for

the present are not joyous but grievous. But we are also to remember that it is more safe, and consequently less fearful to fall into the hands of God than to fall into the hands of men. See 2 Sam. xxiv 14. The reason is, the mercies of God are great, over all his works; while compared with his, even the tender mercies of men are cruelty. We may be certain that while God executes justice upon us, he will so execute it as to accomplish his merciful design of turning us away from our iniquities, making us partakers of holiness, and causing us to enjoy the peaceable fruit of righteousness. So that although the divine judgments seem fearful, when viewed alone yet when considered in connexion with the effect they are designed to produce, they lose much of their dreadfulness, and appear to be displays of mercy inot anger and wrath. Let us therefore neither despise the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when we are rebuked by him. Heb. xii. 5-11.

L. R. P.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATIONS. Ps. cxx. 5. Who is me, that I sojourn in Messch, that I dwell in the tents of Ke-

David driven out from the presence of Saul, utters this lamentation in his banishment from his country, Meshech was the son of Japhet, and the Moschi who inhabited Armenia and parts ad-

jacent, now the Russians, descended from him: Kedar was a son of Abraham, and the Kedarians dwelt in the South of Arabia Desert. David was never so far from his country, but his complaint intimated that he dwelt among rude and barbarous people like them: as when we would describe an ill neighborhood, we say, we dwelt among Turks and heathen.

-M. Henry.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

-"And truth diffuse her radiance from the Press."-

GARDINER, OCTOBER 23, 1835. REPORT OF THE KENNEBEC CONFERENCE OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

This report now lies before us; it was made at the annual meeting of said Conference in Temple on the 22d and 23d ult .-From the report we learn that the doctrine which its members advocate remains in statu quo, or perhaps we should say it is rather on the decline. This Conference contains

twenty churches, nine of which have settled pastors. At its late meeting fifteen of these churches were represented. Perhaps our readers would like to see from the report itself the present situation of the several churches. Since penning the above we have received the "Banner," in which Br. Drew gives from the report the precise condition of the churches, with some comments, which we subjoin.

The church in the North Parish in Augusta is destitute of a pastor, preaching part Sabbath, little interest in the Sabbath school, religion in a low state, one added to the church, two deceased and one dismissed since the last conference.

The church in Chesterville is representel to be in a declining state. The church contains 70 members only one half of whon reside within the limits of the town. Por and scattered as they are, strong fears are entertained that unless there should be some special interposition of mercy, the churchat no distant period will become extinct. In the language of the repert, "Things areso situated with us, that unless some change is effected in our condition, no special good will be likely to be done by the present min-istrations of the gospel. We plead, dear brethren, for your counsels, your prayers and your benevolent assistance in our be-

The church in Clinton, at the last meeting of the Conference, was destitute of a pastor. Since that time a minister has been settled, whose labors have been exclusively devoted "We have not been favored with to them. any special revival of religion, and some unhappy difficulties have existed in the church calculated to grieve the spirit of God and hinder the blessing which need. Three only have been added the past

Church in Farmington. Says the report, The state of religion however is not now as interesting as it has been. Though united and harmonious, by our coldness and insensibility to the claims of our covenant God and the perishing condition of the ungodly around us, it is to be feared that we have grieved the Holy Spirit to depart from us.

"The ungodly around us." Are the intimations involved in such language warranted. We know something of the character of the members of the church in Farmington, and declare upon our honor, that we know of no such remarkable distinctions between them and the rest of their townsmen and neighbors, as such language naturally

The report from Hallowell states, that six have been added to the church, three by pro-fession and three by letter. The state of religious feeling is languid in the church nd the Spirit's influences for the ve have been almost entirely suspended. In the religious society with which we are connected and the Sabbath school there is a good degree of external prosperity. It is to be feared, there is not religion or solid principle enough among us to sustain and carry through any great reformation.

A pretty bold confession, one would think. If the public should take this church at their word, and believe and say, that the church in Hallowell was so destitute of religion, and even of moral principle, doubtless it would be considered a slander by the church.

Church in Litchfield. The report concludes with the request, Brethren pray for us that we may be revived from our stupidity, and that we may have a pastor whose laors shall be owned and blessed for the sal-

ation of this people.

The report from New Sharon says, the state of religion in this church is lamentably low. During the past year our number has been diminished by the dismission of one and the death of two, and none have been brought in to fill their places.

The church in Pittston, it is stated, have enjoyed many privileges since the last meeting of the conference, although no additions have been made to our numbers.

The church in Temple it is said. Though we have much declined, still there are some

things encouraging.

The church in Vassalborough are still destitute of a pastor and have been only partially supplied with preaching. Says the report, The plain truth is, religion is in a low state, and unless God arise for our help we are ruined. We have lost some of our most valuable members within the last two years by removal, and the prospect now is that others of the church and society will soon follow.

The church in Waterville has a stated supply and has received to its fellowship 10 individuals: 7 by profession and 3 by letter.

The whole number is 26. They are about erecting a meeting-house for their accommodation.

The church in Weld is destitute of a pastor and is supplied occasionally with preaching. It is stated in the report from that church, that the tone of religious feeling the past year has evidently been on the decline. | Away from this fair earth, thou spoiler!

The members of the church who are required to be good soldiers of Jesus Christ are sleeping on their post, while the impenitent are rushing on without concern to the pit of destruction. The number of members is 14. Only one has been added, and four dismissed

to other churches. The report from the church in Wilton states, Though it is not our privilege to rewe have much reason for gratitude to God that it is so well with us as it is. Our ranks have not been thinned by death, nor has our peace been disturbed by any causes of disci-

Pline or alienation of feeling.

The church in Winslow till of late has been destitute of a settled pastor. The Sab-bath school has received a considerable share of attention, and the concert for Sabbath

schools is now observed. The report from the church in Winthrop states, That the tone of religious feeling in the church has not been of that high and active kind which ought always to charac-terize the people of God. While we would humble ourselves on this account and lament that so little has been done compared with what ought to have been, and that scarcely an instance of hopeful conversion has occurred, we find some ground to hope that God has not forsaken us. Some pro gress has been made in the knowledge of some of the great principles of right. The church have taken a more decided stand against some of the prevailing and alarming sins of the times. The cause of Moral Reform is well sustained by the church.

A remark or two here. This is the church which refused the use of their house for Br homas to preach in. Their pastor, though ve take him to be an honest man, is one of the most ultra clergymen we know of-what the time, meetings well attended on the our southern brethren would call a fanatic of the first water. By introducing several exciting topics as sine qua nons in his church he has produced divisions amongst them .-By the "great principles of right," and the ause of "Moral Reform," mentioned in the eport, we are to understand, that the Winthrop church will hold no fellowship with a slave holder, nor will they allow any person to belong to it who is in any way concerned in making, selling or using distilled spirits, fermented wines and strong beer, as articles of refreshment and hospitality. Moreover, no ladies, married or unmarried, are to visit or receive visits on the Sabbath, but they, and all others, must-as they should-discountenance lasciviousness and every other immorality, such as tale bearing, slander-

MY MOTHER.

With reverential awe-with devout and holy affections with feelings bordering an idolatry do I approach the image of my mother. I remember her kind attentions, her fostering care over me, her extreme anxiety for my welfare. How often at the close of day when tired of the world and all its allusive charms have I approached her and reposed my weary head upon her bosom! what an unbounded influence did she have over my actions. I dared not to disobey her just commands, felt as if Heaven would pour upon me if I went contrary to her wishes. My mother, there is music in the very word; she it was who taught me to bend my little knees in devotion and repeat the Savior's prayer. Her smiles called into existence the first affections that sprung up in my youthful heart. She it was who watched over me like some guardian angel through all my belpless years, and now, though her body has mouldered to dust and her spirit is revelling in the joys and bliss of eternity, she lives in me-blesses me and governs me by the influence of her precepts her examples, and her soothing watchless eloquence. What constitutes the centre of every home? The mother. Whither do our thoughts turn, when our feet are weary with wandering and our hearts sick with disappointment? To the mother. She is the sun of the domestic system around which, lesser planets of the domestic circle revolve and borrow their light and heat from her. If there be a tribunal where the sins and follies of a froward child may hope for pardon and forgiveness this side of heaven, that tribunal is the heart of fondand devoted mother.

TOLERATION.

The following article on toleration was written by the immortal Franklin. It is an appeal direct to those meddlesome, self-righteous creatures, who assume the right of sovereignty-ascend the throne of Omnipotence, and judge and sentence their fellow creatures to hell to gratify their revengeful dispositions.

Who art thou, vain mortal, that dates intrude thyself between my God and me?-If I have an account to settle with Heaven, am I not competent to settle it myself?-Can you be more interested than I am? or if you are, why insult me-why publish me to the world as the vilest animal in existence? May I not possibly be right, as well as you If so, by what grant, either of heaven or earth, can you be justified in assaulting the purity of my motives? The great God of Heaven suffers me to enjoy liberty-suffers me to investigate freely, and without any fear, all subjects my mind may chance to pursue, and informs me by the eternal laws of nature, that I can only believe as my understanding directs me. Yet you, you dust derstanding directs me. Yet you, you dust and ashes of the earth—arrogating to your-self heaven's power, would do that which heaven refuses to do! you would stay the progress of my mind-you would end all inquiry which did not exactly suit you-you would prostrate me in the eyes of society, and send me headlong to eternal punishment Away from this land persecuting spirit!-

Have we not all one Father-halh not one God created us? inquires the prophet. We answer in the affirmative; for he hath made of one blood all nations of men, and Christ hath taught us to pray, our Father who art in heaven. If we were created in the image of God, if he made us in his likeness we are his children, and if children then beirs, beirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ .-We are then all brethren, and ought to love one another, and cherish those friendly feelings here, which will be perfected hereafter.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

When the Almighty conceived the great plan of peopling the world with a race of intelligent beings, did he intend a portion of those who were to be created to suffer an eternity of misery, and the remainder to enjoy ineffable bliss? If so how much better would such a determination be in the Deity, than a similar one in frail man, who should inflict daily on one of his children stripes without number and on the other lavish caresses and favors?

When God gave Adam the code of laws by which he was to be governed in Eden did he not know that Adam would trangress? And if endless misery was to be inflicted in consequence of transgression, is it not evident that he created them expressly for that

If the doctrine of endless condemnation be true, why did not God in passing sentence upon the guilty pair, tell them, that the pains of a never ending hell would be their

Is not the doctrine of Universalism, the doctrine of the scriptures? What meaneth that sentence which reads thus, God will have all men to be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth."

If man be totally depraved can he perform a good action?

MAGAZINE AND ADVOCATE.

Br Dolphus Skinner has disposed of that able conducted paper, the Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate, published at Utica, N.Y. At the close of the volume it will pass into the hands of Brs A. B. Grosh and O. Hutchins. Br Grosh has been joint editor with Br Skinner for several years and is favorably known to the public as an energetic and felicitous writer. We are happy to learn however that Br Skinner is to remain as one of its editors; that he is not to forsake entirely the child which he arrested in its downward course to the regions of destruction, and nourished and protected it till it has arrived to a healthy and vigorous manhood. We wish our brethren success in all their labors to extend and establish the doctrine of universal salvation.

ANECDOTE.

An illiterate preacher in company with one of another sect, contended that it was unnecessary for a man to be learned-that it was useless, to attend to literary acquirements in order to be qualified for the Gospel ministry. He believed he said that every man who had a "call" to preach was inspired by the Holy Ghost, that the Lord dictated at the moment what they should say; and as a proof of his position he cited the case of Balam's ass, speaking. The other coolly replied; It is no evidence because Balam's ass spoke that every Jack-ass has a license to do so.

The Southern Pioneer and Philadelphia Liberalist, recently edited by Brs O. A. and S. P. Skinner, of Baltimore, and Zelotes Fuller, of Philadelphia, has passed into the hands of Br L. S. Everett, late of Charleston, Mass. as its principal conductor, and Br Zelotes Fuller, assistant editor. It will be published at Baltimore as heretofore.

It is frequently asked by our opponents, if Universalism be true what is the use of preaching it? We ask in turn if the doctrine of ceaseless torments be true, what is the necessity of proclaiming it to the world? They inform us that man cannot merit eternal life by his works; we believe it, and also add, man cannot demerit eternal misery by his works, for the one is an infinite as the other.

UNIVERSALIST REGISTER AND ALMANAC.

We learn from the Anchor that this work by Brs Sanderson and Whiston, is now in press, and will soon be ready for sale. It will contain, besides the usua! calendar and some valuable reading matter, a general view of the statistics of the Universalist denomination in the United States. The names and residences of clergymen, societies, churches, number of members, &c. &c.

UNIVERSALIST AND LADIES' REPOSITORY.

We learn with regret that about half of the October No. of this beautiful work was destroyed by the late fire in Boston. Consequently the publication of that No. will be deferred for two or three weeks.

The Universalist Society of North Bennington, Vt. are now building a church for that association. Br Warren Skinner ministers to this society as well as to that in South Shaftsbury.

NEW MEETING HOUSES. An house of worship for the use of Universalist society, in Lebanon, N.H. dedicated on the 5th ult. Sermon by Res The frame of a Universalist Church

South Shaftsbury, Vt. was raised a short in since. Universalist meetinghouses are near ly completed in Augusta, Me.; Rumney, H. and Lynn, Mass.

A Universalist church is about being be in Hopkinton, N.H.

MORE LABORERS.

We learn from the Southern Pioneer th Dr. Bell of Newburgh, Ohio, has recent renounced the doctrine of endless miser and has commenced proclaiming the ele lasting gospel. Br L. Harris of Springfel Pa. and Br P. P. Fowler of N.Y. recent received Letters of Fellowship from Chatauque Association of Universalists.

We learn by the Magazine and Adve. cate that liberal principles are rapidly gis ing ground in the vicinity of Cincinna The meetings in that city have never in so well attended as at the present time, Three new societies have been gather within thirty miles of the city within the

A PREDICTION.

The New York Sunday Morning New says, "If the abolitionists ever reach to pretended good of their ambition, many dom-and God speed them or their ways it-Thompson's place on the cross will that of one of the "two thieves"-if there any truth in the accounts given us of h petit larceny penchant, as displayed in Son

PRAISE WORTHY.

We understand that Hon. J. Farrar, d Dexter, has made a liberal donation of on thousand dollars to Westbrook Seminary This no doubt was done in just the right time, as the Seminary is in its infancy, as needs very much the fostering care of ere liberal individual.

THe who follows the unerring monitor within him will escape many of the severs troubles and trials of life, and will exent salutary influence over the young and risk generation. Though his existence here my be but a shadow, yet will his memory cherished forever, and his virtues be halloned throughout all generations.

A society of Universalists was organ ized in Nashua village, N. H. a shorting

COMMUNICATIONS.

HISTORIC SERMON.-NO. 36. Sam. 16. 13. "And the spirit of the Lord on upon David from that day forward."

This anointing of the spirit of the Lord, took place immediately after Sam uel the prophet, had anointed David, a God's command, with a horn of oil, be king over Israel. This was done in the midst of David's brethren, in the house of his father Jesse. Seven Jesse's sons had been made to pass be fore the prophet, but none of them were chosen of God. When David the young est is called from taking care of his fi ther's flock to appear before the propi "the Lord said, rise anoint him, this be he."

David was a remarkable youth. God of nature had endowed him with many attractive qualities. "He was rud dy, and withal of a beautiful counter nance, and goodly to look to." when anointed by the divine spirit, ht was qualified to act wisely, and bravely, in the service of his God, and of his

He was a cunning player upon a harp. This talent introduced him into the palace of king Saul. It seems that Saul was troubled with an evil spirit, from the Lord; or some melancholy infirmity and his servants suggested the propriety of trying music as a cure. David was sent for, and found favor in the sight the king. As David was a valiant, pri dent, comely person, king Saul made him his armour-bearer. How long David abode at Sanl's house we are not told But, by playing on the harp Saul rate refreshed and made well, so that, it is said the evil spirit departed from him.

David then returned home, and took care of his father's sheep at Bethlehem. Probably while thus employed, he learner ed not only to play upon the harp, to sling stones, so as to defend the flock against beasts of prey. He smote a bear and a lion, which invaded his sheep fold. And this circumstance encouraged his to encounter Goliah of Gath.

After gaining this victory over the G ant, who defied the armies of Israel David was brought nearer to king Sall by having his daughter to wife. when the women sung, Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands, the envy, and ill-will of soul is enkindled against David, and he seeks to take away his life. But he escapes all the snares which are set for him. The God of his salvation protects his chosen servant He was chosen of God to be king in the room of Saul, and Gods counsel must stand, and he will do all his pleasure.

A man cannot die, whom God is pleased to keep alive.

David while a young man trusted God to keep alive.

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By faith he overcome great enemies, obtained great victories, gained great renown, and wealth; and was greatly exalted and prospered. He had to flee into the caves and dens of the mountain, and finally into the land of the Philistines, to escape the rage of a persecuting mad man king Saul. On all occasions David showed the spirit of God towards king Saul, his enemy. How generous was David; when he only cut off Saul's Skirt, when he entered David's hiding place, and fell asleep when David might have cut off his head. Saul then acnowledged that David was more rightous than himself. David found in Saul's son Jonathan a friend indeed .-And even Michel, Saul's daughter, whom e gave David to wife, for killing Goliah ook her husband's part, against the eil designs of her father.

David was a man after God's own

eart, being chosen of God to be a ruer and commander of the people of Isael, against their powerful enemies, which were often making inroads upon hem. He did not always do those things hich were pleasing to God. But genrally, David enquired of the Lord when e was about to undertake any impor-ant enterprize. Whenever David sinn-d against his God, he was exposed and unished into repentance, and reforma-

David did much in preparing and sitng in order the worship of the God of srael, and of the whole earth. He was ot only skilful in musick, so as to make rinvent various instruments, and inruct in the use of them, but wrote masongs of praise, which have been ost useful in the church of God, from at day to this. The sweet singer of srael, has led the song in divine wornip, among Jews and Gentiles, who we had the Psalms of David to copy

David, likewise, dedicated a large ortion of his wealth which he obtained om his conquered foes, to the building temple for the worship of the Most igh God. Because he had been a arrior and shed much blood, God would ot permit him to accomplish this object. ut he was commended as doing well cause it was in his heart to build the ouse of God. His son Solomon, who red in a time of peace, should perform e work planned and provided for by his

Before David was established on the rone of Israel, he reigned over Judah, years. He began to reign at 30, and years over Judah and Israel. In the arly part of his life, David was obediat to his father, and when he was made flee into the wilderness, he took his ther's family with him. And others ho were discanted with the government soul, and were embarressed in their rcumstances fled to David, and he beme their captain. But he never turnagainst his country. He always es-used their cause. When the Amelaes burnt Ticklay, a city given David the king of Genar, where his family nd friends resided, David went out ainst them, obtained a complete victoand took much spoil. He then sent sents to all his friends, through land, who had showed him favour protection.

There was a sort of civil war amongst tribes of Jacob while any of the use of Saul, attempted to govern .at the house of Saul grew weaker, and house of David stronger, till, finally od's choice, is the choice of the whole and David reigns from Dan even Bersheba.

When David has become established the throne of Israel he subdued the frounding natious, and made them pay

The family of David was large and bublesome. Besides Michael Saul's ughter, David had six wives and as by sons by them. And afterwards he more wives, and had in the whole enteen sons, besides daughters. His lawful connexion with many women of eligions families and nations, involved n in much trouble and sorrow. His autiful son Absalom sought his father's one and life, and lost his own. This ath caused David much weeping and urning.

The base conduct of David towards iah, hisnoble captain, in causing him be slain by the enemy, and taking his e Bethsheba who was the mother of mon, brought upon David the death his child, and the severe reproof of than the prophet. Yea, many of his er troubles are referred to this great kedness. The trouble David had from son Amnon, was aggravated by his wicked conduct towards Uriah. As vid was chosen from among his seven thren to be king, his conduct was sevfold more heinous than the same conit in other men.

low humbling to David must have n the bold charge of Nathan. When vid Judged the man deserving of death o took his neighbor's lamb, and sparhis own, Nathan said thou art the n. How humbling to be made to from his city, unto the wilderness eping and barefoot, through fear of Abm. How chilling to an old man,

such afflictions be, when sent punishment for his sin, who had distinguished from all their men in ael. Surely there is a God that judgin the earth: Who will by no means r the guilty. No, Not even men af-God's own heart, shall go unpunished en they break God's holy law.

Those who profess to believe in misery think David pardoned and saved. Would they save David and cast off Uriah Would they save David and cast off Absalom? How would David weep for Absalom? Would they save David, and cast of 70 thousand who died of the plague, which David brought upon them by his pride? Would he uot say, what have these done in comparrison with me? would they save David, with eternal glory, and cast off the thousands and perhaps millions, whom, David destroyed in his bloody wars? But free grace could save David. Why could not the same free grace save all others, to the

AN EVENING REFLECTION .

The sun has sunk behind the western mountain, and darkness broods, but we expect his return again in the morning to dispel the gloomy shades that hover around us. We enter the stillness of night and cheerfully resign ourselves to inaction and repose, but it is with the prospect of awaking again from sleep and of resuming our duties on the morrow.

O happy emblem of that dread hour to which all mortal beings are hastening. We stand upon a narrow brink of time and our thoughts press with keen anxiety into futurity. We see the declining orb of day as he sinks to rest, and feel no alarm, because in a few short hours he will appear again. We see the moon eclipsed of her splendor without emotions of terror, because she will soon emerge from her hiding place in her resplendent beauty. We gaze with pleasure upon some twinkling star, and while we gaze, a cloud perhaps may take it from our sight, but we wait with patience till that cloud has passed away, fondly hoping to catch one more glimpse of that which is now hid from our view. stand I say upon a narrow brink, and our thoughts stretch along the future pathway of our lives, while fancy lingers by the wayside, culling flowers of delicious fragrance. But there is a termination to this pleasing excursion of fancy. There is a bound, beyond which is stretched a dark and dreary waste, at which the heart recoils, and affrighted thought turns back like Noahs dove without a resting place. But that vale is not a dreary vale, that night is not a fearful night,

There is a star that leads the way, To realms of light in endless day

The dismal silence of death has been broken, the curtain has been raised that obstructed our mental vision, and the anxious soul, can now escape by faith, from this her sublunary dwelling, and pass to another brighter sphere,

Where sun ne'er sits to close the day, Where star ne'er leads the morning ray, Where darkness ever flies away.

G.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

I am now alone in my apartment, night has flung its dark mantle over the earth, and the busy bustle of day is hushed in universal silence. How admirably calculated is this season to inspire serious emotions. First the week is now passed, with all its changes and fluctuation, it is gone forever. The week which is now ended may be made a happy emblem of human life, at the longest our tarry here is but for a moment; after a few short meanderings through toil and trouble we sink and are here no more.

"Life's a short summer, man a flower, He dies alas! how soon he dies."

The night too which now hangs over our earth, and which has hushed the transactions of the preceding day, may well represent the night of death which closes the earthly scene of all. Yes, we breathe our last and plunge into that dismal abyss, the darkness of which cannot be penetrated by mortal eye. But I fear not the almost death like stillness of this present night, because I expect the sun to rise tomorrow and usher in a peace-ful Sabbath day Neither do I fear to enter the night and dark valley of death, because I have a firmer hope that I shall awake to a more glorious and eternal Sabbath beyond.

THE CHURCH.

Though there are many that are called churches, there is in reality no church but the general assembly and church of the first-born, written in heaven.— That church which has no party walls, nor human leaders. That for which Christ gave himself, that he might sanctify and cleanse it, that he might present to himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be HOLY, and without blemish. The church is built upon the Rock OF AGES, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. But that which impiously assumes to itself the name of the church-the Roman mother and the protestant daughter, the whole family, with all its various and varying progeuy of sects and parties-is anti-Christ, and will ere long be swept from the face of the earth. Divided against itself, and numerously subdivided it is still one in its general character and spirit. A sin cloaking, and a sin defending church; pany. abounding in pharisees and hypocrites, who shut up the kingdom of heaven against men, and neither go in themselves neither suffer them that are entering, to go in. They bind heavy burdens grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders, and they themselves will not move them with their fingers.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

-"And catch the manners hving as they rise."-GARDINER, OCTOBER 23, 1835.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the packet ship England, Capt Choisy, London papers to Sept. 7th, and Liverpool to the 5th, inclusive, have been received at

The contest between the two houses of Parliament, growing out of the Municipal Corporation Bill, was still pending, but with a fair prospect of a speedy adjustment.— Parliamment was expected to be prorogued in the course of two or three days.

The cholera was raging in several of the principal cities of Italy; Genoa, Florence, Leghorn, and one or two others are mentioned. At Genoa, to the 25th August, there had been 1053 cases and 398 deaths. Eight physicians of that city, and the celebrated Paganini, had been among its victims.

In Algiers the ravages of the disease were still greater. 750 had already died in the military hospitals, and the whole loss of the colony up to the 22d August amounted to 1271.

The Chamber of Deputies adjourned sine die on the 29th August, having passed all the new laws proposed in consequence of the crime of Fieschi.

The Count de Survilliers, says the Liverpool Times of Sept. 8, will embark this morning by the packet ship Monongahela, for Philadelphia, to visit his estates, as well as his friends in America.

A London paper of Sept. 3d says—'The American Charge d'Affaires' (Mr Vail's) visit to Paris was on a diplomatic mission from his government, there not being at present an American Envoy, since Mr Livingston's departure, at the Tuilleries. Mr Vail, on his departure from Dover for Lon-

don, received the salute as Ambassador.'
An order has been issued by the French covernment, withdrawing the authority previously granted for dismissing the soldiers of the classes of 1828 and 1829, as well as that allowing six months leave of absence to officers. This is said to be in consequence of some rather equivocal movements on the part of the Northern Powers.

AVALANCHE IN SWITZERLAND. Paris, Sept. 5. I have a letter this morning, dated the 29th ult. from the town of Bex, in Switzerland, in which an account is given of one of those phenomena to which that mountainous region is liable. On the 26th of August, a considerable portion of the principal peak of the Dent du Midi, one of the great spurs of Mount Blanc, fell with a tremendous crash into a deep and narrow valley, situate about a league to the eastward of St Maurice, on the road to Martigny, where an accident of a similar nature occurred in the year 1818, but it ended with much more disastrous results, as then no less than 400 houses were washed away in a moment. In this recent instance the peak in its fall carried with it a glacier, which filling up the valley, damined up the stream which ran through it, until it had acquired sufficient force to drive before it the whole mass of earth and recks into the bed of the Rhone, the course of which became so completely barred as to dry up all below it, and convert the upper part of its rugged and rocky course into a sort of temporary lake. It was on the fourth day after the fall from the Dent du Midi that the letter before me was written, and up to that time this extraordinary interruption to the course of the Rhone still continued, disturbed from time to time by intermitent bursts of the growling flood across the barrier, the recurrence of which was so uncertain as to deter the approach of the curious. It was not known that any lives had been lost, but it may be well to add that the passage across the Alps by the great Simplon road is for the present cut off. An attempt had been begun to reopen the communication by a provisional road, which was to describe a considerable circuit, but it was not yet known what success was likely to attend it.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Orpheus, Bursely, at N. York, brings London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th of Sept.

The two Houses of Parliament were proogued by the King in person, September

The Corporation Reform Bill had passed, as amended, in the House of Lords, the Commons having acceded to the amendments, at the recommdation of Lord John Russell. 'The Irish Tithe Bill was read a third time and passed by the House of Lords. The Royal assent was given to both bills, by commission, on the 9th Sept. The Orange Lodges excite increased at-

tention. Some astoudding developments are said to have been made.

A batch of 30 new Peers was created by the King of France, immediately after the passage of the law of the press. They appear to have been selected from among all

There has been another change of minis try in Spain. The new cabinet is said to be composed entirely of liberals, with M. Arguelles at their head.

The affairs of Spain are in a condition of great agitation, the whole tending towards the overthrow of priestly tyranny, and the establishment of the real liberty for which that nation has before so gallantly contend-

The Cotton market was declining and unsettled; the Funds tolerably steady, and commercial affairs generally prosperous.

No small interest had been excited by the

abrupt dismissal of the Portuguese minister at the court of Turin; he received a verbal order to leave the states of his Sardinian majesty within twenty-four hours, without any reason whatever being assigned for this The emperor of Austria had actually set

out for the grand review at Kalisch. The Emperor and the King of Prussia had also proceeded to the appointed place, in com-

It is not Paganini the violinist who is dead, but his brother.

GOOD YIELD. Capt Joshua E. Treadwell, of this town, informs us that he dug a few days since two hundred and thirty one potatoes measuring three pecks—the produce of a single Potato planted last spring.—[Kennebunk Gazette.

The following Official Notice, relative ! to the Neapolitan Claims, appears in the last Remaining in the Post Office, Gardiner

NEAPOLITAN INDEMNITY. TREASURY DEPARTMANT, 13th October, 1835.

The claimants under the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies, are hereby notified, that the balance of the second in-stalment was received by the last packet from France, and that the nett proceeds of the whole of that instalment, amount to two hundred fifty-six thousand nine hundred nine dollars and fourteen cents. (256,909

As all the awards amounted to one million nine hundred twenty-five thousand thirtyfour dollars sixty-eight cents, (1,925,034 68-100,) each claimant will be entitled to receive of said sum of \$256,909 14-100, the proportion which his claim or award, specified in his certificate, bears to \$1,925,-034 68-100, the amount of all the awards.

The sum due can be had on application to the Treasury Department; the Commonwealth Bank, Boston; the Bank of America, New York; the Girard Bank, Philadelphia; the Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; or the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington

LEVI WOODBURY, Sec. of Treas.

NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN .- A letter from Washington dated 12th inst. mentions that Major Eaton will be appointed Minister to Spain, if he desires it;—and, if he does not, that Mr. George M. Dallas will have the appointment. The letter adds: "With regard to the French Indemnity, I believe (antre nous) that the difficulty will not be ettled by General Jackson's Administration. The question must be left open in order to kill old White by attacking his vote in reference to the appropriation. I do believe they would sacrifice the whole nation to put down any man standing in Van Buren's way."-N. Y. Jour. Com.

It is calculated that when all the Rail Roads between Washington and New York are completed, the distance will be travelled in twelve hours-and to Boston in twenty-four.

Mr. Wm. Nourse, the passenger who was injured in the head by the falling of one of the steam beat Boston's chimneys, on Sunday morning week, at New York, has since died of his wounds. The wandering Piper has given

ten Dollars to the sufferers by the late fire at Charlestown.

A Rail Road from New Orleans to the Gulf of California is seriously spoken

The Steamboat Michigan was driven ashore at the mouth of Detroit river during the late gale, and it is supposed will

Common Cranberry juice externally applied, is stated by the Medical Journal to be a specific for ring-worms.

MARRIED,

In Bath, Mr. Daniel F. Coombs, to Miss Mary

In Belfast, Norman E. Roberts of Guilford, to Miss

In Belfast, Norman E. Roberts of Guilford, to Miss Eunice Edmunds of Belfast. In East Thomaston, on Thursday evening the 8th inst. by James Crockett, Esq. Mr. William C. Ram-sey to Miss Hannah S. Holmes.

DIED

In Bath, Miss Martha Jane, Daughter of John Far row, aged 17.

In Portland on Sunday morning last, Asa Shaw,

aged 69.
In Georgetown, William Flitner, aged 67.

Real Estate For Sale.

FOR sale a lot of land situated on the Southerly Side of the Litchfield road in Gardiner-adjoining land of Ichabod Plaisted. Said lot is but a short distance from the village and is valuable for tillage or Mowing land-Also another lot situated on the new road leading from Arch Morril's Brick-Yard, conveniently located for building.-Persons wishing to purchase cheap will do well to examine the above.-Apply

RICHARD CLAY. GEO. PLAISTED. or G. W. BACHELDER.

Gardiner, Oct. 23, 1835. tf

SPLENDID ANNUALS FOR 1836.

THE Token and Atlantic Souvenor.—
The Gift edited by Miss Leslie, just received and for sale at the Gardiner Book Store by PALMER & WASHBURN.

Gardiner, October 16, 1835.

NOTICE.

K NOW all men by those presents, that I ELIJAH ROBINSON, of Richmond, State of Maine, do hereby relinquish to my son Josiah T. Robinson, his time, that he may forever, after this date, trade and act for himself, as though he were twenty-one.

Bichmond, Oct. 1, 1835.

Richmond, Oct. 1, 1835.

Improved Clay and Brick MACHINE.

THE subscriber having recently made a valuable improvement for the Manufacture of BRICKS by MACHINERY, with the application of HORSE or WATER POWER, offers it to the public. It is a complete labor saving Machine, as by Horse Powe thirty six or even more, finished Brichs may be exactly to the recent with the result for drains. Those who thirty six or even more, finished Brichs may be cast in one minute, ready for drying. Those who are engaged in the manufactor er Bricks should be provided with one of those valuable Machines, the cost being trifling, when the saving in hard labor is considered. Many experienced Gentlemen have examined the Machine and seen it in operation, and several of them have kindly tendered Certificates of their approphility of the same. approbation of the same. ROBERT RANKIN.

FRANKFORT, Me. 1834.

THE subscriber having purchased one half of the Patent right of the proprietor for the Counties of Lincoln and Kennebec, hereby gives notice that said Machine—may be seen in operation at East Thomaston. Those who are engaged in the Brick business are respectfully invited to come and examine for themselves.

KNOTT CROCKE.:

KNOTT CROCKE East Thomaston, August 21, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS

October 1, 1835. John Luther

Joseph Neal Jr.

lvory Nudd

Huldah Noble

Ambrose Pew

Isaac Plummer

rington

Harriet E. Pinkham

Shubael Pease Lucy W. Parker Catharine W. Pur-

Q.

William Richardson William Rollins

John B. Richardson

Ebenezer Redlon

Isniah Stanford

Capt - Sterns

Jordan Stanford

Asa Stevens Annias Sinclair

James Smolley

Fanny Stickney

James Spear

William Stevens

Richard Shackley

Harvey Scribner David Smiley

Nancy C. Smith

John P. Tibbetts

Stephen Tucker (2)

Solomon Tibbetts Ebenezer M. Taylor

Jesse Tucker

James Trimble

Joshua Wing

Hannah Taylor Cornelius Tarbox W.

Noah Wentworth

Ebenezer Sutton Jr.

David M. Richardson

Henry B. Quincy

R. Elijah Robinson

Henry Adams Henry Adams M. Elizabeth J. Averill 2 Hannah Matthews Lovania McCurdy Joanna McCurdy John Bolton John Barber James Maxwell Samuel T. Briggs Nahum Merrill Oliver Butman Joseph Morton Esther F. Brick Nathaniel Moody John Berry Jr. Julia A. Noble Aaron Bran Francis Batchelder Alexander Nichols William Neal Silas J. Bourne

Lorenzo Crowell Emeline Chism Benjamin Church Peter Coan Nathaniel Currier Benjamin B. Colby Thomas T. Craven Daniel Conner Sylvanus Caldwell(3) Peter Clark.

John Bodge (2)

Loren De Welf (2) William A. Drew Reuben B. Dunn

Sarah Eastman Joseph H. Ellis William Evans Jr. Eben Everett

Henry Foy Phebe Fitch Ephraim Fenderson Stephen Foster

Edward Garvis Joshua Goodwin Isaac Grant James Grelev Charles H. Green J. D. Gardiner Celenia Gliden

Samuel Homans Harriet P. Hatch Sarah Horne Jane Hutcherson Euclid Houghton Benjamin Hill John R. Hodgkins Marston Huse J.

Mary Ann Jewell Samuel Jewett K.

Cyrus Kendrick (3) L. Simeon Lawrence

Jeremiah Wakefield William Whitney Benjamin Leuzarder Charles W.C. Wilsox Lee, Townsley & Co.

Mary Young Thomas Lewis Ienry Lunt Enos Yale
Persons calling for any of the above Henry Lunt letters will please say they are advertised. WILLIAM PALMER, P. M.

COMMENHORAL HOUSE BATH, ME.

HE subscriber has opened a public HE subscriber has opened a public House in the building recently occupied by John Elliot—under the above name, and

solicits a share of patronage.

The house is conveniently situated for communications by land and water. It stands on the stage road, and the stages stop at the door going east and west. It is also

near the River, and the starting place of the Gardiner and Augusta steam-boat. Faithful and attentive servants and hostlers will be provided, and the utmost exer-tion of the subscriber will be used to accommodate and make comfortable all whe

may visit or stop at the house.

JOHN BEALS. Bath, August 28, 1835. tf. 62.

SHERIFF SALE.

KENNEBEC, SS-

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth day of October next, at two of the clock in the afternoon at Wines' Mills so called, in clock in the afternoon at Wings' Mills so called, in Mount Vernon in said County, all the right, title and interest which Calvin Wing, of Wasterford and State of New York, has of Redeeming one undivided third part of a certain parcel of land in Mount Vernon, being part of lot No. 50 on John Jones' Plantation, now Mount Vernon, and bounded as follows, to wit: Westerly by the West line of said lot, Sotherly by part of said lot owned by or in possession of Joseph Clifford, and Notherly and Easterly by the mile and a half Stream so called, together with the several buildings thereon; also lot No. 50 on the plan of John Jones, containing two hundred acres, being part of dings thereon; also lot No. 30 on the pian of Joint Jones, containing two hundred acres, being part of both sides of the public highway, Easterly of the Mills on the mile and half Stream above described, the same being set off on Execution from Calvin Wing, to Gardiner Iron Company, May 12, 1835, for the

eum of \$659,87 cts. E. MARSHALL, Dep't. Shr. Gardiner, Sept. 25, 1835.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the following real Estate, situated in the town of Hallowell, on the regeat River Road, leading from Augusta and Hallowell to Gardiner Village, viz: a Two story dwelling House, well finished throughout inside, and painted out side, with two Chimneys, a handsom yard in front of the House, a good STABLE, and a Shed reaching from the house to the Stable. A good Garden and a good well of water, and about half an acre of land with twenty-five young apple trees thereon, and part of ith twenty-five young apple trees thereon, and part of

with twenty-five young apple trees thereon, and part of them in a bearing state.

Said premises are at the lower part of Hallowell, adjoining Gardiner line, and about one mile from Gardiner Village; the situation is very pleasant, having a fine prospect of the Kennebec River, and would be a suitable and convenient place for a Mechanic or a seafaring man. For terms of payment, apply to the subscriber, living about half a mile from the premises.

E. W. ROLLINGS.

Hallowell, Sept. 25, 1835.

E. HUTCHINS & CO'S NEWLY IMPROVED

INDLLIBLE INK.

E. H. & Co. have, by means of their new chemica mordant, been enabled to offer the public a very enpe-rior article of durable Ink, in boxes only one sixth the

rior article of durable Ink, in boxes only one sixth the usual size, yet containing the same quantity.

The prominent qualities of this lak are, that it is black at the moment of writing, and after having been exposed to the sun for a few hours, will become a beautiful jet-black, and may be relied on as indelible.

The proprietors flatter themselves, that its superior blackness, durability and convenience, will recommend it as highly to the public generally, as its extreme porrtability does to travellers.

(37)—Be sure that each box is accompanied with the fac-simile of E. Hutchings & Co.

The true a cicle is prepared by them only, at Ne.

110, Market Street, Baltimore, (up stairs.)

For Sale by B. SHAW & CO., Ag'ts, Gardines.

Gardiner, Jan. 18, 1835.

POETRY.

RELIGION.

Is there aught on earth but sorrow-Dark forebodings-bitter tears; Clouds to day, and storms to-morrow-Doubts-distressing doubts and fears? Is there aught to cheer our sadness-Aught to chase our darkest gloom-Fill our souls with joy and gladness, Light our pathway to the tomb?

Is there aught of real pleasure In this world of fickleness? Solid, and substantial treasure? Unalloyed happiness? Are earth's fairest scenes illusive-Her brightest hopes but airy dreams-Her firmest promises delusive, Wherein no lasting pleasure beams.'

Yes, there is a balm for sorrow, Sweetest solace for our tears; From religion we can borrow Light which e'en the darkness cheers Though the clouds may blacken o'er us, As we walk the "narrow way," God will place his light before us, Shining unto perfect day.

Though this earth affords no pleasure, We can find it e'en below-Solid and substantial treasure-If in duty's path we go; Be the kindly hand extended To the suffering and the sad, And the destitute befriended, And the sorrowing made glad.

Then our path is smooth and even; And though storms around us rise, Still the purest light of heaven Radiates the christian's skies. Pure religion, too, can lighten All our burthen's 'neath the sky, All her evidences brighten Of a resting place on high.

DESULTORIOUS.

SCENE IN THE WEST.

THE whole scene was singularly wild: the tall grove, partially illumined by the flashing fires of the camp, the horses tethered here and there among the trees the carcasses of deer hanging around, and in the midst of all, the wild huntsman and his wild horse, with an admiring throng of rangers, almost as wild.

In the eagerness of their excitement several of the young rangers sought to get the horse by purchase or barter, and even offered extravagant terms; but Beatte declined all their offers. "You give great price now;" said he, "to-morrow ou be sorry, and take back, and say--Indian!"

The young men importuned him with questions about the mode in which he took the horse, but his answers were dry and laconic; he evidently retained some pique at having been undervalued and sneered at by them; and at the same time looked down upon them with contempt as green-horns, little versed in the noble science of wood-craft.

Afterwards, however, when he was seated by our fire, I readily drew from him an account of his exploit; for, tho' taciturn among strangers, and little prone to boast of his actions, yet his taciturnity. like that of all Indians, had its times of relaxation.

He informed me that on leaving the camp, he had returned to the place where we had lost sight of the wild horse .-Soon getting upon its track, he followed it to the banks of the river. Here, the rints being more distinct in the he perceived that one of the hoofs was broken and defective, so he gave up the pursuit.

As he was returning to the camp, he came upon a gang of six horses, which immediately made for the river. He pursued them across the stream, left his rifle on the river bank, and putting his horse to full speed, soon came up with the fugitives. He attempted to noose one of them, but the lariat hitched on one of his ears, and he shook it off. The horses dashed up a hill, he followed hard at their heels, when, of a sudden, he saw their tails whisking in the air, and they plunging down a precipice. It was to late to stop. He shut his eyes, held in his breath, and went over with them neck or nothing. The descent was between twenty and thirty feet, but they all came down sale upon a sandy bot-

He now succeeded in throwing his noose round a fine young horse. As he galloped along side of him, the two horses passed each side of a sapling, and the end of the lariat was jerked out of his hand. He regained it, but an intervening tree obliged him again to let it go. Having once more caught it, and coming to a more open country, he was enabled to play the young horse with the line until he gradually checked and subdued him, so as to lead him to the place where he had left his rifle.

He had another formidable difficulty in getting him across the river, where both horses stuck for a time in the mire and Beatte was nearly unseated from his saddle by the force of the current and the struggles of his captive. After much toil and trouble, however, he got across the stream, and brought his prize safe into the camp.

For the remainder of the evening, the camp remained in a high state of excitement; nothing was talked of but the capture of wild horses; every youngster of the troop was for this harum scarum kind of chase; every one promised him-

self to return from the campaign in triumph, bestriding one of the wild coursers of the prairies. Beatte had suddenly risen to great importance; he was the prime hunter, the hero of the day .-Offers were made him by the best mounted rangers, to let him ride their horses in the chase provided he would give them a share of the spoil. Beatte bore his honors in silence, and closed with none of the offers. Our stammering, chattering, gasconading little Frenchman, however, made up for his taciturnity, by vaunting as much upon the subject as if it were he that had caught the horse .-Indeed he held forth so learnedly in the matter, and boasted so much of the many horses he had taken, that he began to be considered an oracle; and some of the youngsters were inclined to doubt whether he were not superior even to the taciturn Beatte.

The excitement kept the camp awake later than usual. The hum of voices interrupted by occasional peals of laughter was heard from the groups around the various fires, and the night was considerably advanced before all had sunk to

With the morning dawn the excitement revived, and Beatte and his wild horse were again the gaze and talk of the camp. The captive had been ned all night to a tree among the other horses. He was again led forth by Beatte, by a long halter or lariat, and, on his manifesting the least restiveness, was, as before, jerked and worried into passive submission. He appeared to be gentle and docile by nature, and had a beautifully mild expression of the eye. In his strange and forlorn situation, the poor animal seemed to seek protection and companionship in the very horse that had aided to capture him.

Seeing him thus gentle and tractable Beatte just as we were about to march, strapped a light pack upon his back, by way of giving him the first lesson in servitude. The native pride and independence of the animal took fire at this indignity. He reared, and plunged, and kicked, and tried in every way to get rid of the degrading burthen. The Indian was too potent for him. At every paroxysm he renewed the discipline of the halter, until the poor animal, driven to despair, threw himself prostrate on the ground, and lay motionless, as if acknowledging himself vanquished. A stage hero, representing the despair of a captive prince, could not have played his part more dramatically. There was absolutely a moral grandeur in it.

The imperturbable Beatte folded his arms, and stood for a time, looking down in silence upon his captive; until seeing him perfectly subdued, he nodded his head slowly, screwed his mouth into a sardonic smile of triumph, and, with a jerk of the halter, ordered him to rise. He obeyed, and from that time forward made no resistance. During that day he bore his back patiently, and was led by the halter; but in two days he followed voluntarily at large among the supernumerary horses of the troop.

I could not but look with compassion upon this fine young animal, whose whole course of existence had been so suddenly reversed. From being a denizen of the vast pastures, ranging at will from plain to plain and mead to mead, cropping of every herb and flower, and drinking of every stream, he was suddenly reduced to perpetual and painful servitude, to pass his life under the harness and curb, amid perhaps, the din and dust and drudgery of cities. The transition in his lot was such as sometimes takes place in human affairs, and in the fortunes of towering individuals:-one day, a prince of the prairies—the next day, a packhorse! - Crayon Sketches.

MARBLE! MARBLE!

THE subscriber has received on consignment a go-assortment of MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. assortment of MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES.—
Those who are in want of them will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the article ot fail to suit. JOEL CLARK JE

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

W M. PALMER and H. G. O. WASHBURN has this day formed a connection in the Book selling and Book-binding business, under the firm of PALMER & WASHBURN.
Gardiner, Aug. 17, 1835.

PALMERS WASHBURN HAVE for sale at the Gardiner Bookstore, opposite Sager's Hotel, a large assortment of School, Classical, Theological, Historical, Juvenile, Sabbath

School and Blank books: al-o, a great variety of Sta-tionary and fancy articles, all of which will be sold at

Book-binding executed with nextness and at short notice. Blank books ruled and bound to pattern.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Lavejoy & Buman is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All i ersons having demands against said firmage requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to V. R. Lovejoy who is duly authorized to settle the same.

V. R. LOVEJOY.

OLIVEE RITMAN OLIVER BUTMAN.

Gardiner, July 25.

V. R. L. would inform his former friends and cus omers that he still carries on his tusiness at the old and, directly opposite the Farmers Horel, where will a found every thing in the line of his business, CHEAP

CHARLES H. PATRIDGE, TAIL OR.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Gar opposite C. Sager's Hotel, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He atters himself that by constant attention to the business are the first property of the subject to ness, he may share a part of the public patronage.

Or Particular attention will be paid to Cuting
Gardiner, April 11, 1835.

16 3m STEAM BOAT LINE FROM

BOSTON TO GARDINER,

THE NEW STEAMER

PORTLAND,

JABEZ HOWES, JR. Master, Will leave Andrew's Wharf, foot of King street, Portland, for Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY

AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M. WILL LEAVE FOSTER'S WHARF, BOSTON, FOR

PORTLAND EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.

> THE STEAMER MACDONOUGH,



NATHANIEL KIMBALL, MASTER,

Will leave Union Wharf, Portland, for Bath & Gar-

WEDNESDAY AND SUNDAY,

And will leave Gardiner for Bath and Portland every MONDAY, AND FRIDAY AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

FARE.

From Boston to Gardiner, - \$5, to Portland, - 3, Portland to Bath, - 150, to Gardiner, - 2 00.

AGENTS. MESSERS. J. B. SMITH, CHARLES MOODY, PORTLAND.

THOMAS G. JEWETT, GARDINER. tages will be in readiness to take the passer gers from Sardiner to Hallowell and Augusta on the arrival of the Boat, and taking passengers from Augusta and Hallowell to Gardiner on the morning of the McDonough's sailing. Gardiner, August 21, 1835.

THE GARDNER SAVINGS INSTITUTION Isc or porated by an act of the Legislature.

THE design of this Institution is to afford to those who are desirous of saving their money, but who have not acquired sufficient to purchase a share in the Banks or a sum in the sublic Stocks, the means of Banks or a sum in the unite closes, the means of employing their money to advantage, without the risk of losing it, as they are too frequently exposed to do by leading it to individuals. It is intended to encourage the industrious and prudent, and to induce those who have not hitherto been such, to lessen their unnecesary expenses, and to save and lay by some-thing for a period of life, when they will be less able

The Institution will commence operation the THIRI The Institution will commence operation the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF JULY, 16th inst. The Office for the present will be kept in Gardiner in the brick building nearly opposite the Gardiner Bank, where deposits will be received every Wednesday from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 o'clock P. M. Deposits received on the first Wednesday of Aug.: next and previous thereto will be put upon interest from that day. Deposits received subsequently will draw interest from the first Wednesday of the succeeding quarter agreeable to the by-laws.

Deposits as low as one dollar will be received and when any person's deposits shall amount to five dollars they will be put upon interest.

Twice every year, namely on the third Wednesday fevery January and July, a dividend or payment will e made at the rate of four per cent. per annum on Il deposits of three months standing.

Although only four per cent. is promised every year, yet every fifth year all extra income which has not been divided and paid will then be divided among those whose deposits are of one year's standing in just proportion to the length of time the money has been in eccording to the by-laws. It is intended that the concerns of the Institution

shall be managed upon the most economical plan, and nothing will be deducted from the income but the actual expenses necessary to carry on the business, such as a moderate compensation to the Treasurer, room rent, and other small incidental expenses. The TRUSTEES will take no emolument or pay fo

The TRUSTEES will take no emolument or pay to their services, having undertaken the trust solely to promote the interests of those who may wish to become depositors; and no member of their body, not any other officer of the Institution can ever be a borrower of its fur No deposits can be withdrawn except on the third

No deposits can be withdrawn except on the turn Wednesday of October, January, April, and July, but the Treasurer may pay any depositor who applies on any other Wednesday for his interest or Capital or any part thereof, if the money received that day be sufficient for the purpose; and one weeks notice before the day of withdrawing must be given to the Treasurer.

The benefits of the Institution are not limited to any section, but are offered to the public generally-As no loans are to be made by this Institution on per-sonal security, it is plain that this affords a safer in-vestment for the depositors than lending to individuals.

Monies may be deposited for the benefit of minors if so ordered at the time, cannot be withdrawn until they become of age. Those who do not choose to take their interest from

time to time will have it added to their principal or sum put in, and shall be put upon interest after three months; thus they will get compound interest.

The Treasurer, by the Act of incorporation is required to "give bond in such sum and with such sure, ties as the corporation shall think suitable."

The officers are

ROBERT H. GARDINER, PRESIDENT.

Hon. George Evans,
Alfred G. Lithgow, Esq.,
Mr. Henry B. Hoskins,
Mr. Henry Bowman,
Capt. Jacob Davis,
Geo. W. Bachelder, Esq.
ANSYL CLARK, Treasurer,
H. B. Hoskins, Secretary.
1834. Peter Grant, Esq., Edward Swan, Esq., Arthur Berry, Esq., Capt. Enoch Jewett, Mr. Richard Clay, Rev. Dennis Ryan,

Gardiner, July 3, 1834.

SILK HATS,

MANUFACTURED and for sale at J. HOOP. ER'S Store in Water Street. J. H. would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the SILK HAT making business, and will be able to rnish as good and handsome an article of this kind or as reasonable terms as can be obtained in any other tore. Particular hats made to order at very short store. Particular notice. Hats ordered in the morning will be made and ready in the evening; therefore he would respect-fully solicit all persons who wish for a handsome and fully solicit all persons who wish for a landsome and durable hat to call and examine before they purchase obsaine nat to call and examine neare they burchase elsewhere. Also, a usual, a large and handsome assortment of FUR HATS, both black and drab of his own manufacture. Also, New York and Boston Hats of all the fashionable style. Augusta, April, 1835.

MILLMEN WANTED.

WANTED, six experienced and capable Millmen. Good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to Gardiner, Sept. 2. 33 P. SHELDON.

TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass has (in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated.

has (in compliance with the earnest solic action of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated Vegetable Bitters and Pills. to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—Dyspepsia; Sinking; Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; Flatulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, other cutaneous

crofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scrolina, Sait Kneum, Leprosy, St. Altitude, 25 No. Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases, It is an excellent remedy for Females afficted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other

time.

Plain and practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in, prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a

eases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

(E) Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale by JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; David Griffith, Portland; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Samuel Chander, Winthrop; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloncester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco.

CELEBRATED HORSE POWDER.

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public, under different forms with high encominums. Some of these are injurious—others at best, of little use. A judicious and useful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases:

For Horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the Distemper, Coughs, and Yellow Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits.

The dose for a sick Horse is one table-spoonful night and morning, mixed with a light mess of

nie dose for a sick Horse is one table-spoonful night and morning, mixed with a light mess of short feed, or made into a drench: when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once a week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salts in his food. 33-Prepared and sold by JAMES BOWMAN,
GARDINER, Maine.

We the undersigned having examined the Recipe for making the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner, Me. do not hesitate to say it is a scientific combination, and from experien-and observation we are persuaded to say that it a good preparation for many diseases of Horses for which it is recommended. D. NEAL, M. D. D. H. MIRICK, M. D.

We the subscribers having made use of the Horse Powders prepared by James Bowman Gar-diner Maine, most cheerfully recommend them to the public for Distemper and Coughs. CHARLES SAGER, Gardiner.

J. D. GARDINER. SAMUEL HODGDON, Pittston BENJ. HODGES JOHN H. ELDRIDGE Auguta.

A L S O —

HE Genuine "ROLLINS' IMPROVED

LINIMENT" for Horses and Oxen, and even
for Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Strains,
Sprains or Chilblains—it is not second to any
other Liniment, British Oil or Opodeldoc now in
sec. 23 1v.

STIMPSON'S CELEBRATED BILIOUS PILLS.

VOST diseases incident to this and other climates are induced in a great degree from a collection or cold, viscid phlegm and bile on the inner coats of the primavia, occasioned by frequent colds and obstructed perspirations. The stomach ceases to perform its office properly, digestion is impaired, the various functions of the system are disturbed, the secretions become morbid, the blood deprayed, the circulation obstructed or accelerated, and a long train of diseases are thereby nduced which may terminate seriously if not fatally For these complaints and all their attendant evils STIMPSON'S BILIOUS PILLS have by long and general use in this and other States of the Union, been found to be the safest and most effectual remedy that has ever been discovered. They are proper for any age of either sex in most all situations and circum-

Among the various complaints proceeding from the causes above mentioned and for which these Pills have been found peculiarly beneficial, are, pain in the head, dizziness, stupor, flatulency, foul stomach, colic, fits, worms, costiveness, jaundice, dysentery, &c. &c. &c. They are a most safe, convenient and valuable Family which these Pills have Medicine one dose of which, taken in season often save a dozen visits of a Physician, and much suffering and danger. No family should be without them. They are also an invaluable medicine for seamen, exposed to the fevers and bilious complaints con-

tracted in warm climates.

The following are among the numerous testimonials with which the Proprietor has been favored by eminent Physicians. Doct. CLARK, formerly of Portland, and Doct. GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians. and Doct. GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians of acknowledged professional skill and great experience in the practice of medicine; and the high character and standing of the late Hon. Doct. ROSE, added to his professional skill and great practical knowledge of Medicine, cannot fail to secure for his opinions, the entire confidence of the public.

To the Public.

I have used the above named PILLS, for a numbe of years, both for my family and in my practice as a Physician, and knowing their whole composition, I hesitate not to recommend, and do recommend them to the public generally throughout the United States, as the safest and most useful medicine to be ket in every family, and used where similar medicines are necessary the safest and most useful medicine to be ke₁ t in every family, and used where similar medicines are necessary and proper — Seafaring men should never put to sea without them. I beg leave, with due deference, to recommend to all regular Physicians, that they make use of them in their practice; they being, in my opinion, the best composition of the kind for common use-DANIEL CLARK.

Portland, Me. October, 1823.

Having examined the composition of which the Pills of Mr. Stimpson are made, I am of the opinion that they are a safe and efficacious cathartic, and I believ them faithfully prepared.

Thomaston, Jan. 21, 1834.

I hereby certify that I have used Mr Brown Stimp-son's PH J.S in my practice, and knowing their com-position am of the opinion that they are useful and efficacious medicines in private families, and particularly for those who are bound to JACOB GOODWIN. Thomaston, Jan 11, 1826.

Very many Physicians have adopted the use of these valuable PILLS in their ordinary practice. They are prepared with great care, the Proprietor trusting to no one to make them except under his own immediate superintendence. udance.

superintendance.

General Agents for the sale of these Pills in Kenneber.

JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; T. B. Merrick, Hallowell, and W. & H. Stevens, Pittston.

Jan. 28, 1835.

LETTER PAPER.

WM PALMER has just received, at the Gardi-ner Bookstore, a large assortment of LET-TER PAPER which he will sell by the Ream or maller quantity, at the Manufacturers' prices.

July 21, 1835.

To the Legislatature of the State of Maine.

THE subscribers respectfully represent that the Lakes lying in Wintrop and Readfield and the neighboring towns and the boatable Waters of the Cobbossee Contee River might easily be connected with each other and with Kennebec River might and character to make an easy convenient and characters. er—so as to make an easy convenient and ches mode of transportation from the interior towns in County of Kennebec, to Navigable waters at Gardi er. They therefore pray that they and their asce ates may be formed into a body politic for effecti the purposes aforesaid with such powers and priv-eges, as are best adapted to effect the object.

STEPHEN SEWALL, and 32 others.

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STATE OF MAINE. IN SENATE, March 17, 1835.

On the Petition aforesaid.

Grdered, That the Petitioners cause an attente of their Petition, with this order thereon to be copy of their Petition, with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Maise Farmer a Paper printed at Winthrop and in the Christian Intelligencer printed at Gardiner, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the find Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all prices interested, may then appear and shew cause (fam) they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should

Read and accepted. Sent down for Concurrence JOSIAH PIERCE, President, In the House of Representatives March 20, 1855,

Read and Concurred. JONATHAN CILLEY, Speaker, A true copy-Attest of petition and order there Attest, WILLIAM TRAFTON Sec'y. of the Senat

Compound Syrup of ICELAND MOSS

For the cure of Colds, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and Consumptions,

TCELAND MOSS grows plentifully in the island I celand, from whence it takes its name, and in the high northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, who its Medicinnal qualities have been long known, a highly appreciated. This plant contains a larger proportion of VEGETABLE MUCILAGE, than other known substance, and in combination with it a bitter principle which acts most beneficially in given strength in cases of great week-needing in the strength in cases of great week-needing. ing strength in cases of great weakness and deb of the lungs. The knowledge of many of our valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases, have obtained from observing their effect on bru so in the case of this most invaluable Moss. Its tues were first discovered by their effects on the ha long-lived and sagacious Rein-Deer, which deries principal nourishment frem the ICELAND Most and whose milk becomes so highly imbated with Balsamic virtues, that it is used with the greatent of the property fidence as a sovereign remedy by the inhalitants phose countries, for the cure of all diseases the breast and lungs. In France, this compound has been known, and extensively used; and to its sit effects, as much as to the salubrity of the climater. effects, as much as to the saturarity of the climate, probably owing the very small number of fatal cass consumption in that country, compared with 6rs Britain and the United States. This Syrup couls all the medicinial virtues of the Moss in the most of centrated form, and is prepared from the original ceipt from Paris, only by

E. HUTCHINS & CO., Baltimore, And none is genuine unless it has their fac-simile meach bill of direction — also upon the envelope, at sealed with their seal.

80 For sale by B. SHAW & Co. Agents, Gartier, Maine, and E. FULLER, Augusta.
Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1835.

TO ALL WHO HAVE TEETH! A recent discovery to prevent the fulm

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES. THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a compo Medicine recently invented by Joseph Hiso Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has also proved it to be a prompt, effectual, and perman remedy for the toothache and ague, and supersede necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and ful operation of extraction. In the most of where this medicine has been used, it has remove pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet ben a few cases where a second application of the ren has been necessary. This medicine has the won ful power, when applied in the proper manner, wis externally on the face, [see the direction according to the proper manner, when applied in the proper manner, wis externally on the face, [see the direction according to the proper manner, when the proper manner mann moving the pain instantaneously; and what give mense value to the article is, that when the pain once removed it is not likely ever to return. The tensive call, and rapid sale of this medicine, has put the power of the General Agent to aford it at the duced price for which he offers it to the public, the by transferring to the poorest individuals in the or munity the power of relieving themselves from the fering of tooth-ache for a small compensation. The General Agent has in his possession ago number of Cortificates proving the effects of

Electric Anodyne, but deems it unnecessary her publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of its Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to its public generally as a safe, efficacious and sure region

for tooth-ache and ague.

Z. T. MILLIKEN. FRANCIS BUTLER, JONATHAN KNOWLTON, THOMAS D. BLAKE, M. D., Farmington, Me. Jan. 1835.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the subscriber

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me. Sole General Agent.

BENJAMIN DAVIS Esq., August.
Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are alreor may hereafter be appointed to retail Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State

Agent, must be post paid. The following gentlemen have heen at pointed sub-agents, who will keep constally a supply of the Electric Anodyne, will promptly attend all orders from custo ers. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

JAMES ROWMAN, Gardiner. John Saih Readfield. David Stanley, Win-hrop. Win. Wieter, Chesterville. Upham T. Cram, Mount Vent. George Gage, Wilton. Cotton T. Pratt, Tengh. Z. T. Milliken, Farmington. James Dinsmore, libburn and Bloomfield. E. F. Day, Strong. Relation of the Co., Jay. Seth Delano, Jr., Phillips. Fischer & Bates. Norridgewock. J. M. Moor & Co. Wietville. Enoch Marsball, Vassalboro. James C. Dwight, Hallowell. Dwight, Hallowell,

N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the page of directions accompanying each bottle has the wind signature of the sole General Agent.

Farmington, Jun. 28, 1835.

TERMS. - Two dollars per annum, payable in a sance. If payment be delayed more than six neal from the commencement of an annual subscription dollars and fifty cents will be considered the prior

accordingly required.
Subscribers in all cases are considered as co their subscriptions unless all arrearages are pland a discontinuance expressly ordered, and no in the subscriptions of the subscription and a discontinuance expressly of the discontinued (except at the discontinued publisher) while any arrearages remain untail All letters relating to the business concerning to the discontinuous of the publisher.

paper, or communications intended for publishment be directed [post paid] to the "Publisher a Christian Intelligencer, Gardiner, Maine."

13. Any personner of the communication of the publisher and the communication of the publisher and the communication of the

Orration Intelligencer, Gardiner, Maine-O- Any person procuring three subscriber sending five dollars in advance, shall be enti-receipts in full for the three; and any person a nine new names and forwarding fifteen dellars be entitled to an additional paper gratic-